

DESCRIPTION

ELASTIN MOLDED ARTICLE AND PRODUCTION METHOD THEREOF

5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to an elastin molded article reinforced by use of a fiber structure comprising aliphatic polyester fibers having an average fiber diameter of 0.05 to 50 μm as a supporting base 10 material.

Background Art

In recent years, as a cure for severely damaged or lost living tissues and internal organs, a 15 regenerative medical technique for restoring the severely damaged or lost living tissues and internal organs to their original conditions by taking advantage of differentiation and proliferation capabilities of cells has been vigorously studied. Neurotization is 20 an example of the technique, and it has been studied that a tube made of artificial material is applied to a nerve damaged portion of a patient whose nervous tissue has been severed to bridge the open ends of the severed portion so as to guide the nervous tissue. As 25 the tube, a tube which is made of silicon, polyurethane, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, polycaprolactone, a copolymer thereof or a mixture thereof and is internally coated with collagen or laminin is used.

Further, for revascularization, an artificial 30 material tube which is made of polyurethane, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyester, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, polycaprolactone, a copolymer thereof or a mixture thereof and is internally coated with gelatin, albumin, collagen or laminin is used.

JP-A 8-33661 (the term "JP-A" as used herein means an "unexamined published Japanese patent application") describes an artificial blood vessel prepared by coacervating water-soluble elastin on the surface of the lumen of an artificial blood vessel material made of synthetic resin and fixing it by a crosslinking agent either directly or after gelatin or collagen is applied to the surface of the lumen and fixed by a crosslinking agent.

Further, JP-A 9-173361 describes an artificial blood vessel prepared by coacervating water-soluble elastin on an albumin layer formed by applying albumin on the surface of the lumen of an artificial blood vessel material made of synthetic resin, heating it and optionally crosslinking it by a crosslinking agent, and fixing the elastin by a crosslinking agent. However, the above silicon, polyurethane, polytetrafluoroethylene and polyester have a problem of long-term stability due to lack of biological absorption property and a problem of pressing or harming regenerated nerves or blood vessels. Further, a copolymer or mixture of a polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid or polycaprolactone has a biological absorption property but has a problem in compressive strength and also has a problem of pressing regenerated nerves or blood vessels. Incidentally, a Young's modulus required for a tube or artificial blood vessel to be implanted inside a body is 1×10^4 to 2×10^6 Pa.

In view of the above materials, Miyamoto et al. has reported in International Publication No. 02/096978 crosslinked elastin which is excellent in biological absorption property and compressive strength and can acquire a function of time-releasing a cell growth factor when hybridized with the cell growth factor.

However, the crosslinked elastin is difficult to suture at the time of operation since it has a problem in tear strength and has a problem that its use inside a body is limited.

5 Tear strength required for suture at the time of operation is 0.3 MPa or higher.

Disclosure of the Invention

A primary object of the present invention is to
10 provide an elastin molded article used as a raw material for a tube or artificial blood vessel to be implanted in a body that has a biological absorption property and has tear strength and flexibility which allow the tube or artificial blood vessel to endure suture at the time
15 of operation or the like.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method for producing the above molded article of the present invention.

Other objects and advantages of the present
20 invention will become apparent from the following description.

According to the present invention, firstly, the above objects and advantages of the present invention are achieved by an elastin molded article which
25 comprises a fiber structure comprising aliphatic polyester fibers having an average fiber diameter of 0.05 to 50 μm as a supporting base material and crosslinked elastin.

According to the present invention, secondly, the
30 above objects and advantages of the present invention are achieved by a method for producing an elastin molded article characterized in that crosslinked elastin is formed by impregnating a fiber structure comprising aliphatic polyester fibers having an average fiber

diameter of 0.05 to 50 μm with water-soluble elastin and at least one crosslinking agent and by causing a crosslinking reaction.

As described above, according to the present invention, there is provided an elastin molded article having flexibility, a biological absorption property and tear strength which is practically suturable by using a fiber structure comprising aliphatic polyester fibers having an average fiber diameter of 0.05 to 50 μm as a supporting base material.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram showing an apparatus used in an electrospinning method which discharges a spinning solution into an electrostatic field in Examples.

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram showing another apparatus used in the electrospinning method in Examples.

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Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

Hereinafter, the present invention will be described in detail. These examples and the like and descriptions merely exemplify the present invention and do not limit the scope of the present invention. It is needless to say that other embodiments can belong to the scope of the present invention as long as they match the purpose of the present invention.

An example of a fiber structure used in the present invention is a structure having form retainability which comprises an aggregation of one or more fibers. The fiber may be a surface smooth fiber, a porous fiber or a hollow fiber, for example. Illustrative examples of the form of the structure include a nonwoven fabric,

a mesh and a tube which comprise fibers aggregated by lamination or accumulation, for example. The structure is preferably a three-dimensional structure such as a tube.

5 A polymer compound constituting the fiber structure is an aliphatic polyester.

Illustrative examples of the aliphatic polyester include a polylactic acid, a polyglycolic acid, a lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer, a polycaprolactone, a 10 polybutylene succinate, a polyethylene succinate, and copolymers thereof. Of these, the polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer and polycaprolactone are preferred, and the polylactic acid and polycaprolactone are particularly preferred.

15 The fiber structure in the present invention is formed by fibers having an average fiber diameter of 0.05 to 50 μm . When the average fiber diameter is smaller than 0.05 μm , biodegradability is high, so that time required for degradation is too short 20 disadvantageously. Meanwhile, when the average fiber diameter is larger than 50 μm , the fibers show low stretchability when formed into a tube or the like, and the expression of elasticity unique to elastin is apt to be inhibited disadvantageously. The average fiber 25 diameter is more preferably 0.2 to 25 μm , much more preferably 0.2 to 20 μm , particularly preferably 0.3 to 10 μm . The fiber diameter is a circle equivalent diameter of a fiber cross section defined by a circumference.

30 Specific examples of a method for producing the fiber structure in the present invention include an electrospinning method, a spunbonding method, a melt-blown method and a flash spinning method. Of these, the electrospinning method is preferred. The

electrospinning method can be implemented in accordance with the method disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 1,975,504.

The electrospinning method is conducted in the following manner, for example. The fiber structure can 5 be obtained by discharging a solution having an aliphatic polyester dissolved in a volatile solvent into an electrostatic field formed between electrodes from a nozzle, drawing the discharged solution thinly toward the electrodes, and collecting the formed 10 fibrous materials. The fibrous materials refer to not only a fiber structure from which the solvent of the solution has already been removed by distillation but also a fiber structure which still contains the solvent of the solution. The electrodes used in the present 15 invention may be formed of any metal, inorganic material or organic material as long as the resulting electrodes show electrical conductivity. Further, the electrodes may be electrodes having a thin film of a metal, inorganic material or organic material showing 20 electrical conductivity on an insulating material. The electrostatic field in the present invention is formed between a pair or plurality of electrodes, and a high voltage may be applied to any of the electrodes. This includes, for example, a case where a total of three 25 electrodes, i.e., two high-voltage electrodes having different voltage values, e.g., electrodes of 15 kV and 10 kV, and an earthed electrode, and a case where four or more electrodes are used.

The concentration of aliphatic polyester in the 30 aliphatic polyester solution used in electrospinning is preferably 1 to 30 wt%. When the concentration of the aliphatic polyester is lower than 1 wt%, the concentration is so low that the fiber structure is difficult to form disadvantageously. Meanwhile, when

the concentration is higher than 30 wt%, the fiber diameter of the fiber structure to be obtained becomes large disadvantageously. The concentration of the aliphatic polyester is more preferably 2 to 20 wt%.

5 The volatile solvent forming the aliphatic polyester solution used in electrospinning in the present invention is a substance which dissolves an aliphatic polyester and preferably has a boiling point at normal pressures of not higher than 200°C and is
10 liquid at 27°C.

Specific examples of the volatile solvent include methylene chloride, chloroform, acetone, methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, toluene, tetrahydrofuran, 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropanol, 15 water, 1,4-dioxane, carbon tetrachloride, cyclohexane, cyclohexanone, N,N-dimethylformamide, and acetonitrile. Of these, methylene chloride, chloroform and acetone are particularly preferred in view of solubility of the aliphatic polyester.

20 These solvents may be used alone or in combination of two or more. Further, other solvents may be used in combination with the above solvents as long as the object of the present invention is not impaired.

To discharge the solution into an electrostatic field, any method can be used. An example of the method will be described hereinafter by use of Fig. 1. A solution 2 of an aliphatic polyester in a volatile solvent is fed to a nozzle 1 to allocate the solution at an appropriate position in an electrostatic field, 30 and the solution is drawn thinly from the nozzle by an electric field to form a fiber. Appropriate equipment can be used to form the fiber. For example, to the front end of a solution container 3 which has a cylindrical shape resembling a syringe body, appropriate means,

e.g., an injection-needle-like solution discharge nozzle 1 to which a voltage has been applied by a high-voltage generator 6, is attached, and the solution is lead to the tip thereof. The tip of the discharge nozzle 1 is placed at a proper distance from an earthed fibrous material collecting electrode 5, and when the solution 2 is discharged from the tip of the discharge nozzle 1, a volatile solvent is evaporated between the tip thereof and the fibrous material collecting electrode 5 so as to form a fibrous material.

Further, those skilled in the art can introduce fine drops of the solution into the electrostatic field by a self-evident method. An example thereof will be described hereinafter by use of Fig. 2. The only requirement therefor is that the solution is placed in the electrostatic field and kept away from the fibrous material collecting electrode 5 at a distance which may cause formation of the fiber. To place the solution in the electrostatic field, an electrode 4 which opposes the fibrous material collecting electrode may be inserted into the solution 2 in the solution container 3 which has the nozzle 1 directly, for example.

When the solution is fed into the electrostatic field from the nozzle, the production rate of the fibrous material can be increased by use of a plurality of nozzles. As for the distance between the electrodes, although it depends on a charging level, the size of the nozzle, the flow rate of the spinning solution and the concentration of the spinning solution, a distance of 5 to 20 cm is appropriate for about 10 kV. Further, an electrostatic potential to be applied is 3 to 100 kV, preferably 5 to 50 kV, more preferably 5 to 30 kV, for example. A desired potential can be generated by any appropriate method.

The above description has been given to a case where the electrode also serves as both a collector and electrode. In other case, a collector independent of the electrodes may be disposed between the electrodes.

5 Further, a sheet, a tube or the like can be obtained by selecting the shape of the collector. Further, continuous production becomes possible by disposing a belt-like material between the electrodes as a collector.

10 In the present invention, while the solution is drawn thinly toward the collector, the solvent is evaporated according to the condition to form the fibrous material. In general, at room temperature, the solvent is evaporated completely until the fibrous 15 material is collected on the collector. In some cases, the solution may be drawn under reduced pressure conditions to fully evaporate the solvent. Further, the drawing temperature depends on the evaporation behavior of the solvent and the viscosity of the 20 spinning solution. For example, the drawing temperature is 0 to 50° C. Thereby, the fibrous material is collected on the collector to produce the fiber structure.

The fiber structure obtained in the present 25 invention may be used alone or used in combination with other members according to ease of handling and other requirements. For example, a composite member which is a combination of a supporting base material and the fibrous material can be prepared by using a nonwoven 30 fabric, a woven fabric, a film or the like which can be the supporting base material as the collector and forming the fiber structure thereon.

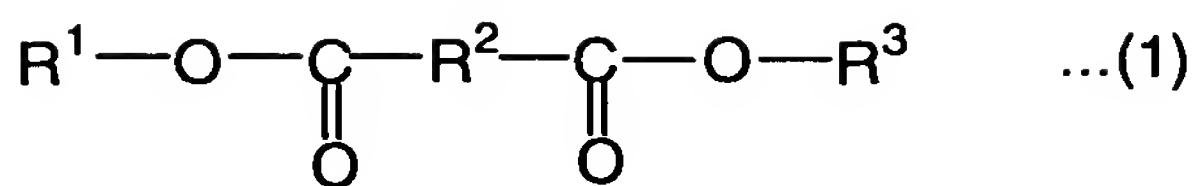
Water-soluble elastin used in the present invention is not particularly limited. The

water-soluble elastin is obtained by hydrolysis of elastin. More specifically, at least one elastin, e.g., α -elastin or β -elastin obtained by subjecting the ligament of the neck of an animal or the like to a thermal 5 oxalic acid treatment, κ -elastin obtained by subjecting β -elastin or elastin to an alkali ethanol treatment, water-soluble elastin enzyme-treated with elastase, and tropoelastin which is a precursor in an elastin biosynthetic pathway, can be used. The tropoelastin 10 is not particularly limited. An extract from an animal call or at least one tropoelastin gene product obtained by gene recombination can be used.

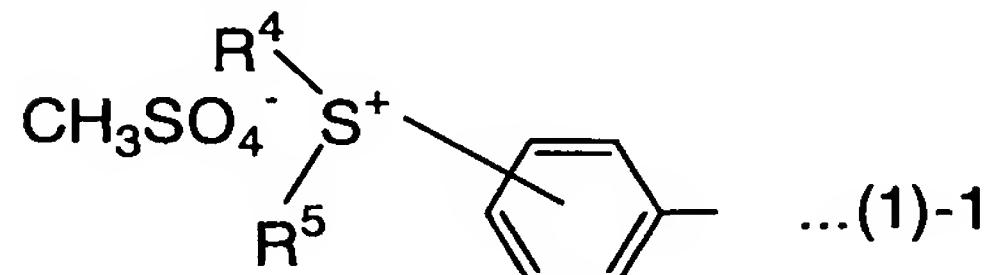
Crosslinked elastin in the present invention can be obtained by crosslinking at least one water-soluble 15 elastin by a water-soluble crosslinking agent.

The water-soluble elastin is a hydrophobic protein in which a hydrophobic amino acid constitutes about 94% of the total weight and an amino acid having an amino group in a side chain, e.g., lysine, arginine 20 or hystidine, constitutes about 1% of the total weight.

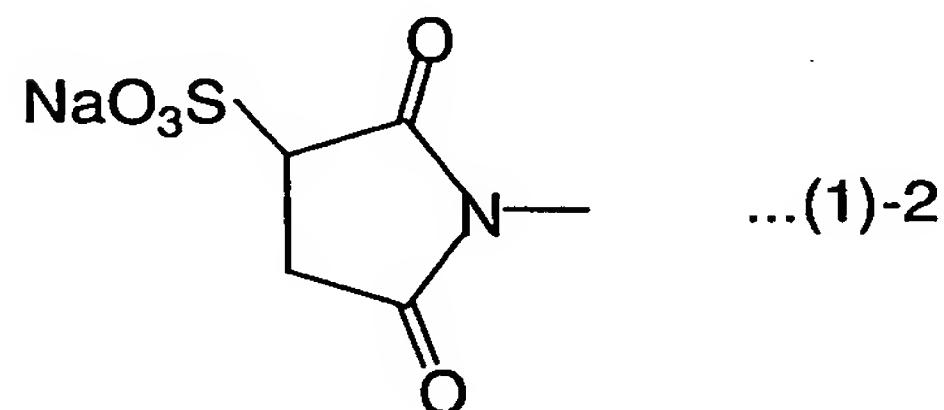
The water-soluble crosslinking agent used in the present invention may be any water-soluble crosslinking agent which reacts with the amino acid in the side chain of the water-soluble elastin and causes a crosslinking 25 reaction. Illustrative examples of the water-soluble crosslinking agent include glutaraldehyde, ethylene glycidyl ether, and a compound represented by the following formula which has a hydrophobic portion in the central region of the molecule and has an active 30 ester group at both ends of the molecule. In particular, when the compound represented by the following formula (1) is used as a crosslinking agent, a molded article having elasticity suitable for a living body and good moldability can be preferably obtained.



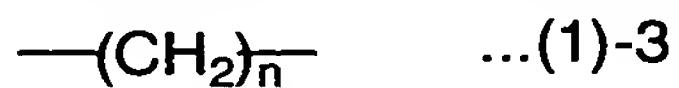
wherein R^1 and R^3 each independently represent a structure represented by the following formula (1)-1:



5 wherein R^4 and R^5 each independently represent H, CH_3 or C_2H_5 ,
or a structure represented by the following formula (1)-2:



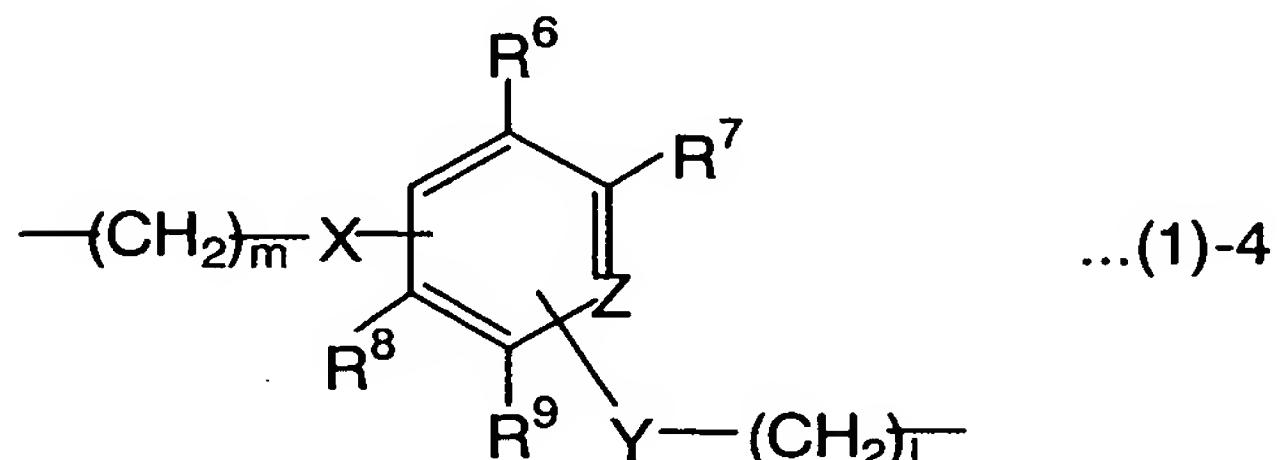
10 and, R^2 represents a structure represented by the following formula (1)-3:



wherein n is 1 to 20,

or a structure represented by the following formula

15 (1)-4:



wherein m and l each independently represent an integer of 0 to 15, X and Y each independently represent CH_2 or O, Z represents C or N, and R^6 , R^7 , R^8 and R^9 each independently represent H, CH_3 or C_2H_5 .

Together with elastin containing a large quantity of hydrophobic amino acid, the compound having a hydrophobic portion in the central region of the

molecule forms a strong and stable structure by hydrophobic interaction.

However, since a compound containing a large quantity of hydrophobic portion is soluble in an organic solvent but is hardly soluble or insoluble in water, it is difficult to handle the compound in a water system. The water-soluble crosslinking agent can be produced by, for example, active-esterifying both ends of a corresponding dicarboxylic acid compound by use of 10 4-hydroxyphenyldimethyl-sulfonium methyl sulfate (hereinafter referred to as "DSP"). This water-soluble crosslinking agent is characterized in that it has a hydrophobic portion which forms a strong and stable structure together with elastin containing 15 a large quantity of hydrophobic amino acid and that it can be handled in the water system.

Further, in the present invention, the water-soluble crosslinking agent achieves crosslinking through peptide bonds between the active ester groups at both ends of the chemical formula of the water-soluble crosslinking agent and the amino acids in the water-soluble elastin. Conditions for the crosslinking reaction are not particularly limited. The reaction temperature preferably ranges from 4°C to 25 150°C at normal pressures or under pressure applied by an autoclave. The reaction temperature particularly preferably ranges from 10°C to 120°C in view of operability in crosslinking.

In the present invention, the crosslinked elastin 30 may contain a third component, in addition to the water-soluble elastin and the crosslinking agent.

Illustrative examples of the third component include proteins such as collagen, gelatin, fibronectin, fibrin, laminin, casein, keratin, sericin and thrombin,

polyamino acids such as a polyasparatic acid, a polyglutamic acid and a polylysine, sugars such as a polygalacturonic acid, heparin, chondroitin sulfuric acid, hyaluronic acid, dermatan sulfuric acid,
5 chondroitin, dextran sulfuric acid, sulfated cellulose, alginic acid, dextran, carboxymethyl chitin, galactomannan, gum acacia, tragacanth gum, gelin gum, sulfated gelin, karaya gum, carrageenan, agar, xanthan gum, curdlan, pullulan, cellulose, starch,
10 carboxymethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, glucomannan, chitin, chitosan, xyloglucan and lentinan, and/or cell growth factors such as FGF (fibroblast growth factor), EGF (epidermal growth factor), PDGF (platelet-derived growth factor), IGF (insulin-like
15 growth factor), VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor), TGF- β (β -type transforming growth factor), NGF (nerve growth factor), HGF (hepatocellular growth factor), and BMP (bone morphogenetic factor).

Of these, extracellular matrix components such as
20 gelatin, collagen, fibronectin, laminin, heparin and chondroitin sulfuric acid and cell growth factors such as FGF (fibroblast growth factor), EGF (epidermal growth factor), VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor), NGF (nerve growth factor) and HGF
25 (hepatocellular growth factor) are preferred because they enhance bonding and proliferation of cells.

In the present invention, the proportion of the water-soluble elastin is preferably 0.5 to 99.5 wt% based on the crosslinked elastin. The proportion is
30 more preferably 1 to 95 wt%. With the proportion thereof within this range, a molded article having elasticity suitable for a living body and good moldability can be obtained.

In the present invention, a method for producing

an elastin molded article reinforced by the fiber structure is not particularly limited, and a general method using a mold used to mold a synthetic resin can be used. For example, when a fiber structure is placed 5 in a mold in advance and a water-soluble elastin solution is obtained by mixing water-soluble elastin and a water-soluble crosslinking agent together, poured into the mold and heated by an autoclave or the like to cause a crosslinking reaction, a film-, stick-, 10 pellet- or tube-shaped elastin molded article reflecting the shape of the mold can be obtained.

In the present invention, the crosslinked elastin obtained by crosslinking by the water-soluble crosslinking agent has a characteristic that it is 15 susceptible to biodegradation in a living body. Since the speed of the biodegradation relates to the degree of crosslinking of the crosslinked elastin, it can be controlled by changing the degree of crosslinking by changing conditions for crosslinking.

20 The crosslinked elastin in the present invention is a crosslinked protein having excellent elasticity. To be adapted to a living body easily, the crosslinked elastin preferably has a Young's modulus of 1×10^2 to 1×10^7 Pa, particularly preferably 1×10^3 to 2×10^6 25 Pa.

As described above, according to the present invention, the elasticity and flexibility of elastin can be retained and tear strength which allows suture can be imparted to crosslinked elastin by use of a fiber 30 structure comprising various aliphatic polyester fibers such as hollow fibers or porous fibers having an average particle diameter of 0.05 to 50 μm as a supporting base material. Such an elastin molded article is useful as an artificial material in

revascularization and neurotization.

Examples

Details of the present invention will be further
5 described by use of the following Examples. However,
the present invention shall not be limited by these
Examples in any way.

In these Examples, a polylactic acid (LACTY9031)
of Shimadzu Corporation, elastin of ELASTIN PRODUCTS
10 CO., LTD., and methylene chloride (special grade),
oxalic acid (special grade), a cellulosic dialysis tube
(molecular weight cut off: 6,000 to 10,000),
dodecanedicarboxylic acid,
4-hydroxyphenyldimethyl-sulfonium methyl sulfate,
15 dicyclohexyl carbodiimide, acetonitrile (special
grade) and triethylamine of Wako Pure Chemical
Industries, Ltd. were used.

Preparation Method of Polylactic Acid Tube

1 g of polylactic acid and 8 g of methylene chloride
20 were mixed together at room temperature (25°C) to
prepare a dope. The dope was discharged to a fibrous
material collecting electrode 5 (diameter: 2 mm,
length: 200 mm) which spun at 60 rpm, for 5 minutes by
use of the apparatus shown in Fig. 2. The internal
25 diameter of a discharge nozzle 1 was 0.8 mm, the voltage
was 12 kV, and the distance from the discharge nozzle
1 to the fibrous material collecting electrode 5 was
10 cm. The obtained polylactic acid tube had an
internal diameter of 2 mm and a length of 20 mm. Further,
30 the coating amount was controlled by varying the
discharge time, and two types of samples one of which
had a coating amount of 20 g/m² and the other of which
had a coating amount of 40 g/m² were prepared.

Preparation Method of Water-Soluble Elastin

150 ml of 0.25M oxalic acid was added to 20 g of elastin (product of ELASTIN PRODUCTS CO., LTD.) and treated at 100° C for 1 hour. After cooled, the mixture was centrifuged (3,000 rpm, 30 minutes), the 5 supernatant liquid was collected and charged into a cellulosic dialysis tube, and oxalic acid was removed by performing dialysis with deionized water for 48 hours. Then, the resulting product was freeze-dried to give water-soluble elastin.

10 Preparation Method of Water-Soluble Crosslinking Agent

0.64 g (2.5 mmol) of dodecanedicarboxylic acid and 1.33 g (5 mmol) of 4-hydroxyphenyldimethyl-sulfonium methyl sulfate were dissolved into 35 ml of acetonitrile at 60° C. After the mixture was left to stand to be 15 cooled, 1.03 g (5 mmol) of dicyclohexyl carbodiimide was added, and the resulting mixture was agitated at 25° C for 5 hours. Then, dicyclohexyl urea produced during the reaction was removed through filtration using a glass filter. Further, the filtrate was 20 dropped to 70 ml of ether to be solidified. The solid was vacuum-dried to give 1.4 g of water-soluble crosslinking agent. The purity of the obtained crosslinking agent was found to be 98% by ¹H-NMR.

Example 1

25 200 mg of the water-soluble elastin was added to 1 ml of deionized water and agitated to give a 20% water-soluble elastin solution. The temperature of the solution was adjusted to 25° C. To the solution, 72 μ mol (three times as large as the amount (24 μ mol) 30 of amino groups in the elastin in the solution) of the water-soluble crosslinking agent was added and agitated for 5 minutes. Then, 24 μ mol of triethylamine was added, and the mixture was agitated for another 5 minutes. Then, the mixture was poured into a cylindrical template

having a diameter of 2.2 mm and a length of 30 mm on which the polylactic acid tube (coating amount: 20 g/m²) was mounted and then left to stand for two days to be gelled. The obtained gel was fully rinsed with 5 deionized water to obtain a milky-white cylindrical elastin molded article having excellent elasticity. Further, the obtained elastin molded article was treated with an autoclave at 110°C for 10 minutes to obtain a sterilized elastin molded article whose shape 10 remained unchanged. The Young's modulus of the obtained elastin molded article was 1 × 10⁵ Pa.

The tear strength of the obtained molded article was measured by use of TENSILON (INSTRON) with reference to DIN53507 and DIN53504. The result is shown in Table 15 1.

Example 2

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated except that the coating amount of the polylactic acid tube was 40 g/m². The Young's modulus of the obtained elastin 20 molded article was 1 × 10⁶ Pa.

Comparative Example 1

The tear strength of elastin prepared with reference to Example 1 was measured.

Table 1

	Material	Average Particle Diameter (μm)	Coating Amount (g/m^2)	Tear Strength (MPA)
Ex.1	Polylactic Acid/Elastin	0.1	20	0.70
Ex.2	Polylactic Acid/Elastin	0.1	40	1.30
C.Ex.1	Elastin	-	-	0.01

Ex.: Example, C.Ex.: Comparative Example